

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 5th December, 1888.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 1st December, advertising to the annihilation of General

Egyptian affairs. Hicks's army by the Mehdi, observes that the disaster is a severe blow to the Egyptian Government. It would seem that that Government has resolved to send 2,000 *gendarmes* to the Soudan. But what can such a small force do? The Mehdi is reported to have an army 300,000 strong, which is flushed with success, and his late victory has secured to him a large quantity of war ammunition and will also attract many new volunteers to his standard. We are at a loss to understand why Sir Evelyn Baring advises the Khedive to despatch no expedition to the Soudan. Does he think that it would be better for the Khedive to abandon the Soudan and to allow the Mehdi to become an independent king of that province? As England has undertaken the duty of maintaining order in Egypt, it behoves her to suppress the rebellion by her army. (The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 28th November, also urges that the British Government should employ its troops located in Egypt in dispersing the army of the Mehdi.)

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 1st December, observes that the numerical strength of

The same.  
the Mehdi's army has been exaggerated and that the defeat of General Hicks appears to be due to want of good commissariat arrangements. The Egyptian Government has not been able to devote sufficient attention to the Soudan affairs from the pressure of other work. If that Government regards the Soudan as a drain on the resources of Egypt, it should surrender the province. But, of course, the surrender of the province would lead to a revival of the slave trade in that part of the country. Under these circumstances, European powers, which desire the extinction of that trade, should assist the Khedive with men and money in putting down the insurrection.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, publishes an article communicated by

Rules about the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Pleadership Examinations. Munshi Gayá Prasád, B.A., a teacher

in the collegiate school at Faizábád and a pleader of the Allahabad High Court. The writer makes the following proposals about the Pleadership Examinations held in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—(1) These who desire to become pleaders in Oudh have first to pass the North-Western Provinces Pleadership Examination and then an examination in the special law in force in Oudh. But as the former examination is held in January and the latter in September, the candidates lose nearly one year. In order to avoid this loss of time, either the candidates should be allowed first to appear at the Oudh examination, or that examination should be held in March and not in September. (2) In the North-Western Provinces, a pleader of the lower subordinate grade, after practising for three years in the Munsif's court, can compete for the higher subordinate grade examination, and again, three years after passing that examination he can compete for the High Court examination, if he has a thorough knowledge of English and can answer the questions in that language. But in Oudh the lowest grade

pleaders, after practising for two years, are admitted into the higher grade without any further examination, and when they have practised for four years in the Judge's court, they are admitted to the Judicial Commissioner's court without any further examination. The writer is of opinion that no such indulgence should be shown to the pleaders in Oudh in the matter of promotion, and that the rule in vogue in the North-Western Provinces should be introduced in that province. (3) In Oudh pleaders may plead in English or Urdu, as they please, in all the courts, including the Judicial Commissioner's court ; but in the North-Western Provinces pleaders may plead in English or Urdu in the Judges' courts and the lower courts, but in the High Court only the use of English is allowed. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to realize why the Oudh candidates are required to pass the North-Western Provinces Pleadership Examination in English. This restriction is no doubt calculated to encourage the spread of English education, but it presses severely on those who have received a thorough education in Persian and Urdu, but do not know English. The use of English may be made compulsory in the Judicial Commissioner's court as in the High Court, but the candidates for the lower grades of pleaders in Oudh should be allowed to pass the examination prescribed by the High Court in English or Urdu at their option, as in the North-Western Provinces.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 26th November, referring to the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble Sir Henry

Circulation,  
98 copies.

Ramsay, Commissioner of Kunmaun, highly praises him for the many improvements he has made in the province during his tenure of office, and remarks that it appears from the *Pioneer* that there are no less than a score of officers in the plains candidates for the post. But the writer considers that Colonel Fisher, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerstein, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kunmaun, and Major Roode, Assistant Commissioner, Kunmaun,

*Scanset by abro of Ind. Govt. Staff of Ind.*

have superior claims to the appointment. They are able and experienced officers, and, owing to their long connection with the province, are thoroughly acquainted with it and are held in high respect by the people. Colonel Fisher entered the Kumaun commission in 1860, and since then he has held the office of Senior Assistant Commissioner in Kumaun and Garhwál. It will not be out of place to refer to the gallantry shown by him at the siege of Delhi during the mutiny. Moreover, it should be observed that the post in question has been always given to the Senior Assistant Commissioner in the province. The editor concurs with his correspondent and hopes that the Local Government will not overlook the claims of Colonel Fisher.

**Natives of Kumaun and the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee.**

A correspondent of the same paper complains that the natives of Kumaun are practically excluded from the lower classes at the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, because their language is Hindí, while instruction is given in those classes in Urdú. Some time ago a boy in Kumaun applied to the Principal of that college for permission to appear at the Entrance Examination held for the selection of candidates for the sub-overseer class, but he was told by the Principal that he would have to answer the questions in Urdú. Under these circumstances, the writer hopes that the Local Government will make arrangements for the instruction of the natives of Kumaun, who desire to enter the lower classes in the college, in Hindí.

Circulation,  
135 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 30th November, referring to the proposed establishment Lyall Library, Aligarh. of a library at Aligarh by the Indian National Association of that place, is glad to state that the project has been taken in hand by the Association, and it is hoped that the building will be completed soon. If the Association is able to carry out its wishes, the building will be one of the finest in those provinces. The library will not only

contain a good collection of books, but arrangements will be also made, if possible, for lectures being delivered there on physical science and necessary apparatus will be provided for the purpose. The inhabitants of Aligarh are very thankful to Sir Alfred Lyall for allowing his name to be associated with the library. It is a matter of great satisfaction that no less than three memorials, viz., a school at Balrampur, a sardā at Ikauna, and a library at Bahraich, have been established in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of the current year, and all of them have taken such forms as will be very beneficial to the people.

A correspondent of the same paper states that a Musalman widow at Aligarh lately sold her house, which had been mortgaged to a money-lender for Rs. 200, to another person for Rs. 300. She paid Rs. 200 to the money-lender, and he returned her the deed of mortgage. On the 27th November, the purchaser and the money-lender went to the tahsildár's office, and the former told the tahsildár that he had paid Rs. 200 to the latter and bought the house from the widow. The tahsildár replied that he did not know who he was and asked him to bring the widow to his office. Accordingly she was sent for, and on arrival she told the tahsildár that she had sold the house to the purchaser, and that she had paid Rs. 200 to the money-lender and taken the deed of mortgage from him. But the tahsildár was not satisfied and insisted that the money should be paid to the money-lender in his presence. The money-lender returned the money to the widow then and there in order that she might again pay it to him before the tahsildár. On his returning the money to her, the tahsildár obtained the signatures of the three parties, asked them not to make noise, and told the widow to return the money to the money-lender outside his office. When the money-lender demanded the money from her, who was seated in a dooly outside the office, she began to cry and said that he was robbing her. Hundreds of her co-religionists, who stood

at the place at the time, supported her statement, and the poor money-lender was arrested and placed under custody in consequence. The question is why the tahsildar did not make the widow pay the money back to the money-lender in his presence, although he had made the money-lender return the money to her simply for that purpose. There seems to be no doubt that the police were at the bottom of the affair. It is well known that police officials are as a rule very corrupt and wicked, and they always endeavour to place respectable persons into difficulties in order to extort something from them.

The same paper states that some time ago the Government of India issued a resolution about the supply of copies of the proceedings of the Legislative Department to the Anglo-Indian and the native press. But it is to be regretted that the resolution has not yet been carried out, especially so far as native editors are concerned. Anglo-Indian editors manage to obtain copies of the proceedings somehow or other. Copies of the Report of the Education Commission have been given to Anglo-Indian editors, but not to native editors, although natives are greatly interested in the results of the enquiries of the Commission and sent many memorials to it. The editor also urges that copies of the weekly reports on vernacular newspapers should be supplied to native editors, in order that they may be able to see that the translations are correctly made. (The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 1st December, also complains that copies of the Education Commission's Report have been supplied to the members of the Anglo-Indian press, but not to those of the vernacular press.)

The *Ajtab-i-Hind* (Jullundhar), of the 1st December, in issue of summonses for final disposal under section 65 of the Civil Procedure Code, states that, in a communication article, states that, in order to prevent delay in the disposal of simple civil suits, courts are allowed by section 68 of the Civil Procedure Code to issue summonses for final disposal in such cases, in order that the defendants may

bring all their evidence with them and the cases may be disposed of at the first hearing. Such summonses are issued on red paper. But in the first place, ignorant persons do not understand what those summonses mean. Secondly, even if defendants knew what those summonses meant, they could not in many instances induce any persons to attend court as witnesses. Suppose a lumbardár or zaildár files a civil suit against a cultivator, and the court issues a summons for final disposal in the case. The cultivator cannot persuade any persons to go to court with him to give evidence. They refuse to go through fear of the plaintiff, and distinctly tell him (the defendant) that they will not go unless they are summoned by court. If a Mahájan (professional money-lender) is the plaintiff, he pays a bribe to the process-server in order that he may not tell the defendant what the red summons means. Even if the defendant finds out the meaning of the summons, the Mahájan dissuades his witnesses from attending court by giving them something. Moreover, courts seldom postpone cases in which they have issued summonses for final disposal, and thus injustice is often done to defendants in such cases. In order to prevent injustice being done to defendants, it is necessary that either the practice of issuing the summonses in question should be stopped, or courts should at least once postpone cases, if defendants have not been able to bring their evidence with them on the dates fixed in those summonses.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 29th November, is glad to state that the fears entertained by the people about high English education at the time of the appointment of the Education Commission have proved to be unfounded. The Commission is in favour of the maintenance of high education, but has simply recommended the abolition of those Government colleges which have been unsuccessful and those which exist at places where private colleges have been established, and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the people.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The editor has no objection to the abolition of such Government institutions, but remarks that too great care cannot be taken in the matter.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

*The Koh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 1st December, publishes an article communicated by a Panjabí Agricultural classes Jat. The writer complains that the condition of the agricultural classes has become worse under British rule than what it was even under the Sikh rule. In the time of the Sikhs they, together with other classes of people, suffered only from the prevalence of disorder, but they have been reduced to a state of abject poverty under the British Government. The civil law of Government has proved their bane. The writer argues that measures should be adopted to ameliorate their condition.

*The Dash Upkarak* (Lahore), of the 1st December, protests against the proposed removal of the seat of the Panjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie. against the proposed removal of the summer seat of the Panjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie, on the ground that a Government House and public offices will have to be built at Dalhousie at great expense, and that the private capitalists, who have built houses at Simla, will have to suffer great loss from the abandonment of that place by the Panjab Government.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 1st December, complains that Prevalence of gaming. gaming now greatly prevails in the country, and during the Hindu festival of Devali it is openly carried on in public streets and thoroughfares. It is a mistake to suppose that the Hindu religion enjoins gaming during that festival. Hundreds of persons are ruined by it every year. A great deal of crime also results from the prevalence of this evil practice. When a gambler loses all his money, he frequently becomes a thief or a robber. The writer urges that efficient measures should be adopted to check the evil in question.

**The Growse Gazette (Bulandshahr), of the 23rd November.**

Address presented to Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Bulandshahr, by the inhabitants of Kakor, Bulandshahr, inhabitants of Kakor, presented to Mr. Growse, the Magistrate of Bulandshahr, on that day, on the occasion of his late visit to that place. In the address they chiefly referred to the tank which Mr. Growse has constructed there and which will prove very useful to them, and praised him for the benefits he has bestowed on the people in the whole district.

Circulation,  
60 copies.

**The Victoria Paper (Sialkot), of the 29th November,**

Transfer of civil suits from Daska to Raya, Sialkot.

states that it is believed that, whenever there is great pressure of work at the munsif's court at Daska, Sialkot,

some cases are transferred from his file to the munsif at Raya, which is situated at the distance of about thirty-five miles from that place. Such transfer of cases must always involve a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience and expense to suitors. In order to avoid this the editor proposes that an additional munsif should be temporarily sent to Daska from Raya or some other tahsil on such occasions, or at all events cases should be transferred from Daska to Pisor or Sialkot, each of which is nearer to Daska than Raya.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

**The Nyaya Sudha (Harda), of the 28th November, states**

Unsatisfactory condition of agricultural classes. that Government is busy modifying the tenancy law in almost every part of the country with a view of improving the condition of the agricultural classes. It labours under the impression that land-owners oppress their tenants in a variety of ways. It is said that the former make unjust enhancements of rent, constantly oust cultivators from their holdings in order to prevent them from acquiring occupancy rights, advance grain to them at exorbitant rates of interest, and so forth. If these charges be well founded, Government will be perfectly justified in making suitable alterations in the law that regulates the relations between the landlords and their tenants. But if

Circulation,  
400 copies.

the former be not really responsible for the poverty of the latter, it will be unjust to encroach on the rights of the former. In fact, in that case Government will be robbing Peter to pay Paul. There are other classes which are as badly off as cultivators, but Government is not so anxious about their welfare. This shows that it is not actuated by disinterested motives in its sympathy with the agricultural classes. In our opinion, the first and foremost cause of their unsatisfactory condition is their ignorance. They are as a rule quite illiterate and are easily cheated by those with whom they have to deal. Nothing will improve their condition unless they receive education and become capable of carefully watching their interests. What can Acts and Regulations do if those for whom they are intended are not qualified to understand and benefit by them ? Another cause, to which the sufferings of cultivators may be ascribed, is that the growth of crops depends on the fall of rain, which is entirely beyond human control. Untimely, insufficient or excessive rainfall leads to a partial or entire failure of crops. On the occurrence of such a calamity peasants are obliged to borrow money from the unscrupulous Mahajan on his own terms in order to support themselves and their families. They are generally unable to repay their debts according to their agreements, and therefore the Mahajans sue them for the recovery of their money. It is well known that the court expenses in civil suits do not amount to less than 20 per cent. of the value of suits and have ultimately to be borne by the debtors. Government has lately passed a new Act to facilitate the grant of advances to cultivators from the public treasuries for agricultural purposes, but obviously that Act will not much improve matters. If a cultivator devoted the money to any purpose other than that for which he had borrowed it, or did not repay it at the fixed time, no advance would be again made to him by Government. There are also other causes which prevent the agricultural classes from keeping their heads above water, and to which we will refer in a future issue.

The *Nyâya Sudha* (Harda), of the 28th November, states

Circulation.  
400 copies.

Subscriptions raised at Harda for the establishment of a memorial in honour of Sir John Morris. that subscriptions have been raised at many places in the Central Provinces for the establishment of memorials in honour of Sir John Morris, late Chief Commissioner. The memorials will take different forms. At some places the projects have been already taken in hand. But it is to be regretted that the inhabitants of Harda, who have raised Rs. 11,000 for the purpose, have not yet fully made up their minds as to what will be the best way of perpetuating the memory of the late Chief Commissioner at that place. It was originally proposed to erect a Town Hall. But the money still lies in the Government treasury. Government officers cannot devote the money to any purpose without the consent of the people, and the latter have not the courage to construct a Town Hall against the wishes of the officers. There is reason to fear that, if the people continue to be apathetic, the officers will expend the money in any way they please. Hence it is necessary that the donors should soon come to a decision on the subject. If it be deemed expedient to aid the scheme for the establishment of a college at Nagpur, a portion of the money should be made over to the promoters of that scheme, and the remainder devoted to the establishment of a museum or a library at Harda. If the proposal to contribute to the college fund be not approved of, in our opinion the money should be utilized for providing the town with water-supply. It is well known that there is a great scarcity of drinking water there. The amount could be easily increased by further public subscriptions and a suitable grant from the municipal funds.

The same paper publishes a letter in English from a cor-

The case of a Gond woman killed by a police constable at Jubbulpur.

respondent at Jubbulpur about the case of a Gond woman who has been killed by a police constable at Omtee.

On the 13th November, at 10 A.M., when a party of six Gond

men and their women who carried bundles of firewood on their heads for sale, passed the police-station at Qmtee on their way to the city, a constable asked them to stop. But as the police do not generally pay at all, or do not pay adequately for the articles they take from the people, the Gonds did not obey the constable. The head-constable was enraged at their conduct and ordered his subordinate constables to arrest them. One of the constables struck a man with his stick. When his wife remonstrated, the constable left him and, attacking her, cruelly beat her to death. Sajiyad Aulad Hussain Khan, Assistant Commissioner, happened to pass by the spot at the time. He ordered the murderer to be arrested, but he omitted to take the dying declaration of the deceased. The assistant surgeon held a *post-mortem* examination over her body and ascribed her death to a rupture of the spleen. The writer asks whether the Civil Surgeon ought not to conduct such examinations. The case was tried by the Deputy Commissioner, who convicted three constables of causing simple hurt and sentenced each of them to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The writer is of opinion that there has been a miscarriage of justice in the case, holds that the accused should have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment at least for six years, and asks the Chief Commissioner to take up the case.

Circulation  
250 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 1st December, states that it is to be regretted that, although killed at Attock, the British Government is generally regarded as very just and good-intentioned, European officers are influenced by race feeling in dispensing justice between their countrymen and natives. We will not wake up old memories, but will refer here to a recent instance. Two or three months ago a washerman was killed in the fort at Attock. The civil authorities of the place took no action, thinking that the military officers were the proper persons to take the initiative. The latter trifled with the case and made it over to the former after a long time had elapsed since the

occurrence of the foul deed. The civil authorities, seeing that no trustworthy evidence could possibly be obtained after such long delay, deemed it unnecessary to proceed with the case. It is well known that such apathy is always displayed by European officers when a native is wounded or killed by a European. Had the deceased been a European, the conduct of the officers at Attock in the case would have been quite different. At Mian Mir a European soldier lately abused his superior officer and struck him with his hat. He has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, while the murderer of the washerman at Attock was not brought to justice. The impunity with which European soldiers are able to maltreat and even to kill natives is a deep stain on British justice. European soldiers need not foolishly get into trouble by picking quarrels with their own countrymen, when they can freely sport with the lives of natives. Whenever a native falls a victim to the violence of a European soldier, the death of the former is invariably ascribed to a rupture of the spleen or the latter is declared to be insane. One of the chief arguments urged by Lord Lytton in favour of the passing of the Press Act was that native editors were accustomed to comment strongly on such cases. But it is really a mystery why only natives are liable to an enlargement of the spleen.

The *Nastu-i-dyra*, of the 30th November, states that Saroogi procession at the Saraogis of Kosi, Muttra, had been anxious for the last twenty years to parade their idol in the streets, but permission had been hitherto refused to them. This year Mr. Neale, late Magistrate of Muttra, granted them permission to hold their fair. The Vaishnavas sent a petition to the Commissioner protesting against the procession, and he prohibited the procession, on the ground that it might be attended by a disturbance of the peace. The Saraogis appealed to the Local Government, which restored the order of the Magistrate, with the remark that necessary arrangements should be made for

Circulation,  
325 copies.

the protection of the procession. On appeal the Supreme Government upheld the decision of the Local Government. The fair was fixed to take place on the 22nd November, but the date was afterwards changed and the fair came off on the 21st. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police themselves went to Kosi in order to adopt necessary precautions for the preservation of order. Some seventy or eighty persons were made to execute bonds binding themselves to keep the peace. Hundreds of Vaishnavas retired to the suburbs two or three days previous to the fair, and those who remained in the town did not leave their houses on the day of the procession, so that, excepting Saraogis and the police, few other persons were to be seen in the streets on that day. There was a police force of one thousand men in the town on the occasion. Many constables were placed in balconies and on the tops of houses to prevent persons from pelting the procession. The editor then gives a brief account of the fair, praises Mr. Burkitt, the Magistrate of Muttra, for the excellent arrangements made by him to prevent an outbreak, and asks whether similar arrangements could not have been made for the kine fair during the late Muharram at Agra.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 26th November,

Quarrel between Hindús and Musalmáns at Gházipur. has a long article, in continuation of the one which appeared in the previous issue, on the quarrel between

the Hindús and Musalmáns at Gházipur. The editor states that Chhote Lál, late tahsídár at that place, first embittered the feelings between the two classes by his objectionable proceedings, and then some causes of dispute soon arose between them. First a quarrel arose about the use of a bathing *ghát*. That case is now pending in the Alláhábád High Court. Secondly, a quarrel ensued in connection with the Hindú temple and the Muhammadan mosque situated near the Masaúd *ghát*. One Hindú, named Parsotam, went the length of putting a sign-board at his bathing *ghát* prohibiting Musalmáns from using that *ghát*. Thirdly, the

editor states that the Hindús celebrated the Rámilílā this year with more than usual pomp. The Musalmáns took umbrage at the innovations introduced by the Hindús during the Rámilílā, and celebrated their late Muharram with unusual ~~solá~~<sup>solá</sup> in turn. The editor again refers to the case of Babu Harnáráyan Chobe, Honorary Magistrate, who had a quarrel with a tázia procession during the late Muharram, argues that the Chobe is unfit for the post of Honorary Magistrate, and urges that Government should endeavour to restore friendship between the two classes. The best way of effecting a conciliation would be that the Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, and the Commissioner should hold a public meeting, inviting the leaders of the two communities to it, settle their differences amicably, and induce them to let by-gones be by-gones and again to make friends with each other.

## L O C A L .

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 28th November, com-

Circulation,  
310 copies.

A well without a fence plains that a well, situated near the ~~at~~ Sháhdara, Lahore. sarái at Sháhdara, Lahore, has neither an embankment nor a fence, and there is great danger of unwary travellers inadvertently falling into it, especially at night. The well should be provided with a fence of earth or wood, which cannot cost more than two or three rupees. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this.

## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Inquiry.	Observation.
1	A'zab-i-Hind	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Berkat Ali	Dec. 1st	2nd	169 copies.
2	A'zab-i-Panjab	Lahore ..	Ditto	Tri-weekly...	Divan Bîta Singh,	Dec. 1st	1st & 3rd	500
3	A'mâ-i-Sibandar	Morâdshâd	Ditto	Weekly	... Ahmad Baksh	Nov. 28th, 30th,	5th	80
4	A'mâ-i-Tâhib	Ghâzipur,	Ditto	Ditto	... Sheo Prasad	Nov. 26th	" 1st	250
5	A'mâ-i-Akhâder	Morâdshâd	Ditto	Ditto	... Dilâwar Ali	" 30th	" 5th	134
6	A'mâ-i-Alam	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	... Moqarrab Hussain	" 27th	" Nov. 30th	166
7	A'mâ-i-'A'm	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Muskund Rám	" 29th	& 1st Dec.	1,390
8	A'mâ-i-Tâmanât,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Pûran Chand	Dec. 1st	4th	125
9	A'mâlu-i-Akhâder	Delhi ..	Ditto	Ditto	... Fâthru-l-din	" 27th	" 2nd	...
10	Allâgarh Institute	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-	Bi-weekly	... Gulâb Râj	" 27th & 1st Nov.	29th & 3rd Dec.	295 copies (in-
	Gazette.		lish.					cluding 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	A'mâr Akhâder	Almorâ	Hindi	Weekly	Sâdi Nand	29th	" 29th	95 copies.
12	A'mâ-i-Hind	A'gra ..	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Mirâs Kehâq Hussain	Dec. 1st	Dec. 2nd	...
13	Anjuman-i-Baddîn	Baddîn ..	Ditto	Monthly	... Ali Amjad Hussain	" 5th	" 5th	175
14	Anjuman-i-Pangâb	Lahore ..	Ditto	Weekly	... Nûru-dîn	" 6th	" 6th	425 copies (in-
								cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	A'mâr-i-Akhâder	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Tegh Bahâdur	Nov. 29th	" 1st	250 copies.
16	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng-	Ditto	... Tous Rám	" 30th	" 2nd	135





67	<i>Nazratus-t-Tolba</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Monthly	"	Nov. 24th	"	30	"
68	<i>Niyaya-Sudha</i>	Hards	Marathi-Eng.	Weekly	"	Nov. 28th	"	400	"
69	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	"	Shiva Prasad	"	29th, 30th, 1st, 3rd, 4th, & 5th Dec.	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
70	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	"	Sajjad Husain	"	27th & 1st	450 copies.
71	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	...	Bi-weekly	"	Muhammad Azim	"	Dec. 1st & 4th	250 "
72	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	"	Rikhi Kesh	"	30th	300
73	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	"	Dewaki Nandan	"	4th	700
74	<i>Prince of Wales' Meerut Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	"	Ganeshi Lal	"	1st	300
75	<i>Qaisar Akhbar</i>	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	"	Mirza Marahhid	Dec. 1st	2nd	108
76	<i>Rajah-i-'Am</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	"	Diwan Chand	Nov. 24th	29th	600
77	<i>Rashbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	...	Bi-weekly	"	Nadir Ali Shah	"	3rd	450
78	<i>Rata Prakash</i>	Ratlam	...	Hindi-Urdg,	Weekly	Muhammad Abdur-R	"	15th & 22nd	400
79	<i>Reformer</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	"	Haq.	28th	1st	700
80	<i>Sabha Kapooriha</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	"	Nathú Ram	"	3rd	120
81	<i>Sadiqu-i-Akhbar</i>	Bhawali-pur.	Ditto	Ditto	"	Sharfu-l-dín	"	29th	320
82	<i>Safiri-Hind</i>	Delhi	Hindi	Ditto	"	Dwárká Nath	"	2nd	200
83	<i>Saiyan Kiran Sudha-</i> <i>kar.</i>	Sudha-	Udaipur	Bi-monthly,	Bulqí Dás	"	30th	3rd	300
84	<i>Shahasi-Hind</i>	Meerut	Cawpore,	Weekly	Baushí Dhar	"	26th	"	200
85	<i>Shua-i-Tar</i>	Urdu	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hussain	"	30th	"	120
86	<i>Tahabul-Aid</i>	Sitapur	...	Weekly	Muhammad Ibra-	Nov. 27th	"	29th	175
87	<i>Zaid-i-Islam</i>	Moradabad	...	Monthly	Munná Lal	"	30th	2nd	600
88	<i>Zayd-i-Athbar</i>	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	Amjad Ali	"	5th	For Nov.	110
89	<i>Tasya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	...	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	"	1st	Dec. 1st	150

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXAMIN.	CIRCULATION.	
							1883.	1883.
Sikhs' Paper	Sikhs	Urdu	Daily	Gulab Chand	Nov. 26th,	Nov. 29th, 30th,	900	copied.
Brahmputra	Brahmputra	Urdu	Monthly	"	27th, 28th,	1st, 2nd, 3rd,	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	30th & 1st	4th Dec.	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	Dec. 26th	4th	120	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	5th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	6th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	7th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	8th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	9th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	10th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	11th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	12th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	13th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	14th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	15th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	16th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	17th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	18th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	19th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	20th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	21st	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	22nd	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	23rd	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	24th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	25th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	26th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	27th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	28th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	29th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	30th	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	1st Dec.	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	2nd Dec.	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	3rd Dec.	100	
Urdu	Ghatipur	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Balsuker	"	4th Dec.	100	

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16th December, 1883.

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